

The Daily Gazette
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
MONT. BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
115 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
HALF DOLLAR PER NUMBER. M. C. SMITH
Treasurer.

ADVISERS OF ADVERTISING.
LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MASTERS, OR THE EQUIVALENT IN SPECI-
ALISTS.

equivalent 10%	\$ 1.00
10 " " 1 week	3.00
10 " " 4 weeks	8.00
10 " " 6 months	12.00
10 " " 1 year	18.00
10 " " 18 months	24.00
10 " " 2 years	30.00
10 " " 3 years	36.00
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10 " " 99 years	612.00
10 " " 100 years	618.00

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased during the late rains in the gold market and are offered to the public.

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less
than other merchants, who were not early in the field, will be able to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of English, French and American.

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Lustre, Part stripe, Brocade Fabrics, Tulle, Organza and Check Lustre, Colored Alpacas, Relye Drapery, Roll Up Chiffon, Handmades, pure Cotton, all Wool, De Laine, Wavy, English, French and American Delaines, Wavyed Repe, Muslin and Organdie.

PRINTS!

warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have been conducted exclusively to our store.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain and Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Double faced black Nighted silk, Double faced Wool and silk, four yards in small Check silk, all Colors together with a full line of Double Knits, all double black silk of the celebrated brands of Black & Co., Souper, Ida, etc., &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sets, Ruffled Collars, Tape Edge Collars, Crepe Collars, English Thread Lace, Gimpure and Embroidered lace, Edgings and Interrings, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Gloves, Ac., Alexander's best Colored and Black, Knit, embroidered back, Ladies' and Men's Laces, Laces, embroidered back, Ladies' and Men's Colored and Plain, and Plain Laces, Ac.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

In this department we have always been ahead and keeping up. We have the best stock of Cloaks and Shawls, and have made arrangements with the leaders of fashion in New York to be supplied with the latest styles as they appear in America so that ladies are soon of getting of manufacture in the latest styles as samples to measure from. Our stock of

CLOTHING CLOTHES

comprises all the different shades of Middlesex and Washington cloaking, which we guarantee to

Nell Fifty Cents per Yard Less

can be bought elsewhere. Having been formed enough to make an entire case of each of the above brands of stockings previous to the late advances in cost, and giving full value for the same.

Full Benefit of our Good Luck.

and do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during our time of trade. We are supplied with the very latest styles of

TRIMMING'S

suitable for the different designs of cloaks worn this season.

It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate our extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired in this community is sufficient guarantee that what we say is true, and we only ask the favor

J. A. PATTERSON

and reliable in the trade, and that we are the best in the business.

I am Superior

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city.

J. A. DENELL,

Affiliated with the firm of J. A. Denell & Son, and constantly receiving a good amount of

Great Bargains in Milliner

Mrs. UDDE is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats in Velvet, Satin, Silk, etc., at great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as same must be made

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find over now, an handsome assortment of millinery and caps, etc., at great sacrifice.

All Bonnets of her customers will be returned and made like new, without any charge.

Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest models, before purchasing elsewhere, go to Mrs. UDDE, American block, over J. A. Denell's

USEFUL GOODS!

and constantly receiving a good amount of

Hair Brushes

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES

English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES

Infants' Brushes, very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS

BATHING TOWELS,

SPOONGES

for the bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMADES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNE'S,

LUBRINS' EXTRACTS,

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

selected.

Great Bargains in Milliner

Mrs. UDDE is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats in Velvet, Satin, Silk, etc., at great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as same must be made

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find over now, an handsome assortment of millinery and caps, etc., at great sacrifice.

Watches and Jewelry

and all kinds of jewelry.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES

of all kinds.

WAREHOUSE TRUCK, LETTER PRESSSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville, by E. J. RICHARDSON.

Be sure to buy only the genuine.

This Day Received

BENNETT'S,

a large invoice of the celebrated

Bradley's Patent Clasp Hoop Skirt.

Ladies, Call and See Them.

Photographs.

A BEAUTIFUL collection of photographs suitable for albums or for sale at 50 cents each.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. HALLEY,

against the Government.

including Penitentiary, State, County and Paymasters, and others of the same class.

children for reasonable compensation. Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

M. C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

NUMBER 168.

The Daily Gazette
ESTABLISHED EVER EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
JOHN BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE;
ONE DOLLAR DEDUCTED FOR EACH DAY OF DELAY.

SATE OF ADVERTISING.
A copy of the advertisement, or its equivalent in space,
is equivalent to square.

100 per cent. advance on 2 squares.

100 per cent. advance on 3 squares.

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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the
largest and most complete stock in the country,
of all the latest and most popular articles of
the season, all of which have been purchased
from the principal manufacturers in the
United States.

Full Twenty-Five per cent Less
than other merchants, who were not early in the field,
will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection
of English, French and American.

The very newest styles in American and French.

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Linens,
Plain Drapes, Brocades, Drapes, Tulle, Organza and
Lace, Colored Alpacas, Rappel Drapery, Polka Drapery,
Cheviot Drapery, pure Orlon, All-Well Drapery,
American English, French and American Delaines,
Figured Drapes, Muslins and Organza.

The very newest styles in American and French.

PRINTS!

warranted best colors, the patterns of which have been
selected exclusively to our store.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain

DRESS SILKS,

Double-faced Black Figured Silks, Double-faced Colored
Corded Drapes, Double-faced Colored Organza, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sets, Knotted Collars, Edge Collars, Cravat Drapery, etc., etc.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Men's, Ladies', Children's, Boys', Girls', Baby's, etc., etc.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Gifts for every occasion, having a large
assortment of the latest and most popular styles.

UNION LEAGUE.

The meeting of the Union League of the City of Janesville
will be held at the Union League Hall, on Main Street, at
7 P.M. on Saturday evening.

J. H. MAX.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Myer's
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wisc.

WILLIAM MAXWELL,

Attorney and County Court Clerk, Office in Myer's
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wisc.

W. C. MAXWELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Myer's
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wisc.

W. C. MAXWELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Myer's
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wisc.

MERCHANDISE.

At present we offer, among the latest and
finest, a large variety of goods, including
articles of clothing, household furniture, etc.

WATCH REPAIRING.

In this connection, we have full confidence
that every customer will be satisfied with
our work.

MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY.

Also, we can make and repair any article
of gold or silver, including rings, bracelets,
etc.

LEATHER,

From the best Eastern and European Tanneries.

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly
hand a large and full assortment of the
best Stock in the Market.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL RESENTED
\$3,000,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Olders Company in shield. Incorporated 1810.
Amherst.

\$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$3,000,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1811.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$3,000,000.

New York Life Insurance Company.

1812 CAPITAL OVER

\$1,000,000.

F. WHITAKER Assoc.

Office, Poste's Block, Main St. Janesville, Wis.

100,000.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

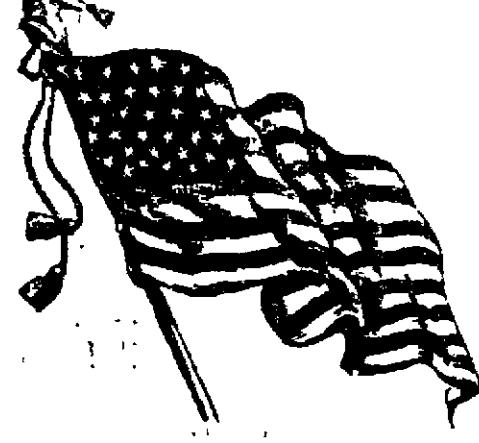
New York City.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 26, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES T. LEWIS,

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WYMAN SPOONER,

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WINFIELD SMITH,

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

W. M. H. RAMSEY,

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOSIAH L. PICARD,

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

HENRY CORDIER,

of Winnebago County.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

First District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

J. W. STOREY,

The Great Battle near Chattanooga.

The thoughts of all loyal people turn,

to-day, towards General Rosecrans and his brave army. The battles of Saturday and Sunday were among the severest of the war. As usual we were outnumbered. It appears that the rebels have been permitted to mass their forces, 140,000 strong, against Rosecrans from the length and breadth of the confederacy, while we have been scattering ours towards Texas and Arkansas; and Meade, with his army of the Potomac, has been perfectly quiet. If he had pressed Lee continually that general could have spared none of his troops; if the war department had had proper information of the movements of the enemy, it would not have allowed Grant's army to become scattered and furloughed.

What is the use of general in chief Hallock, at Washington, if he is not to gain a knowledge of the enemy's movements and profit by them? An effort is made to cast blame upon Burnside for not reinforcing Rosecrans, but if the central military authority knew nothing of the great necessity for such a movement, and of other movements that might have been made, how should Burnside, 150 miles distant from Chattanooga, be better posted? Now, since it is too late, the wise military men at Washington begin to talk about attacking the remnant of Lee's forces in Virginia. But regrets are unavailing. Notwithstanding the immense odds against him, Rosecrans has borne himself bravely and skillfully, and we have faith that he will yet pluck victory from disaster, as he has done more than once before.

The loss he has sustained is a severe one. Twelve hundred killed and 7,000 wounded on our side, and as many on that of the enemy, attest the sanguinary nature of the conflict. Our own state was represented by several regiments and batteries; precisely how many we do not now know. The first, fifteenth and twenty-first were certainly there, and it is probable that the 13th, 22d and 24th were also in the fight. Honorable mention is made of Gen. Granger's division, of the reserve, and our 13th and 22d were a part of his forces; but it is impossible to state whether they were in the fight or not. We shall soon know. In the meantime there will be many anxious hearts in Wisconsin waiting for the news of the great battle.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Madison Patriot reads us a homily on the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—the "entire suspension" of the writ. This the Patriot must have known was not true. The writ is not suspended except in cases connected with the army and navy of the United States. It is in force in regard to all civil rights, just as it was before the rebellion, and yet the Patriot talks about "banishing the writ from this country," as if its partial and regulated suspension was its entire destruction.

The necessity and propriety of the suspension of this writ is expressly recognised in the constitution, and congress at its late session authorised the president to suspend it, under certain regulations for the protection of personal liberty. We invite the attention of the Patriot to the provisions of that law.

If it is sincere in its criticisms it will greatly modify what it has said; if it means to find fault without reason or sense, as we suspect it does, it will continue to reiterate the untruth that the writ of habeas corpus is entirely suspended, and that the rights of the people are wholly unprotected, now that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in relation to spies, deserters, and aiders and abettors of the enemy! And not so fully suspended in regard to these but that even such persons are secured an impartial and speedy trial by a legal tribunal. Let the Patriot get down from its mists, examine the facts and talk common sense,

Letter of Professor Goldwin Smith on England's Policy toward America.

LETTER FROM PROF. SMITH.
Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford College, writes to the London News, of Sept. 4, respecting ships of war for the rebels, as follows:

"Sir: The case of the confederate warships is, as the Times says, urgent. The Americans have already, it is true, one war on their hands; but as experience shows, it is a mistake to think that they will not, if provoked, go into another. A pacific nation is not easily roused to the war pitch; but being roused it is very apt to become violently warlike, and to fly, as the French did, without calculating the odds, at the throat of nation after nation. The fancy in which the disciples of the Times have been so assiduously nursed, that the Americans were a herd of poltroons, fighting their battles with hired Irish and Germans, and disaffected from the despotic government which forced them into war, has vanished, it may be presumed, with the smoke of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. We see at least, that these people are a nation with our blood in their veins; and no nation with blood like ours in their veins ever bore, even in extremity, such outages as these.

If a war with America comes, it will bring devastation and misery to both sides. It will stop the outlet of emigration, which is alike useful at this moment to replenish America and to relieve England; it will sweep the commerce of England from the seas, which will swarm with privateers under the fatal precept which we have ourselves established, and it will deprive America of her best customer; it will carry terror into American seaports, and havoc into the homes of English colonists; it will prevent America from putting out the last fires of the rebellion, and, it will, perhaps, before it has ended, kindle similar fires in Ireland. But it will do worse than all this to the eyes of those who, not blinded by the passions of the hour, look forward to the future of our race. It will undo, and much more than undo, the work of reconciliation of which the affection—for it was something deeper than enthusiasm—with which the Americans received, but the other day, the descendant and heir of George III., was the pledge and the expression. It will put enmity for another bitter century between the two portions of the Anglo-Saxon race, one in blood, in language, in religion, in literature, in the essence, whatever may be the outward forms, of their free institutions, and one in their destined action on the future progress of mankind. And it will do this at the very moment when a rival race is seeking, in open hostility to ours, to plant the foot of despotism and sacerdotialism in Mexico, and is about to be subdued in that at the hands of the renegades to Anglo-Saxon liberty and greatness, who have gone forth from a land of freedom, to found a nation of slavery in the southern states.

Two exceptions there will be to the general calamity on both sides of the Atlantic. The great builders of steam tams will ply a brisk trade; and the great journalists whose ferocious cowardice has goaded the two nations to the extremity, will thrive, as they always do, by the passions of war.

The people, as usual, will bleed and suffe—unenfranchised, brute and helpless they will bleed and suffer, as usual, for the gains of wealthy filibusters and for the passions of a class.

As to the question in issue there is, perhaps, little to be said which was not said and said better and with more authority than I can say it, five or six months ago; but what was then treason and absurdity is now fast becoming patriotism and sense. And perhaps those who, after leading the nation into a fatal error, are just awakening to the truth, are not very likely to state that truth with all the breadth and firmness of which the emergency requires.

Suffer me, then, first to repeat the truism—po truism, it seems, to prime ministers and leading journalists—that no foreign enlistment act or other municipal law can determine the measures of our duty toward foreign nations. If our government does not possess, under the present law, sufficient power to restrain its subjects from violating the public faith and exposing the nation to the penalties of war, it is our business to give it further power. And further power would probably be now sought if parlia-

ment were sitting; but when parliament was sitting the north was not victorious; and then it seemed safe and profitable to indulge in ignominious bluster about suspending the law. It is fair to admit that the American minister in some degree countenanced the fallacy by making himself too active in the detection of practices which, as being offenses against our laws, it was the province of government to repress. He would have put his case on better ground, and played a more dignified part, if, after calling the attention of the country to the criminal practices which were going on, he had left it to them to take proper measures for maintaining the good faith of the nation.

Not that our municipal law has been carried into effect. The foreign enlistment act provided not only that the crime shall be prevented, but that the criminal shall be brought to justice. The wealthy and powerful criminal triumphantly avows his crime in full Parliament. The government cowers, and the house applauds. Has there ever, in the history of the English Parliament, been a more disgraceful scene than the debate on the Alabama? And can Englishmen doubt that the report of that debate must have gone to the heart of the whole American people?

Next, let me once more submit that this is not a mere case of the sale of contraband goods of war; and that the question does not turn merely on the difference between ships and other contraband. Let an iron clad steamer, with her steel prow and turrets, and all the appurtenances of a man of war, be exported to a confederate port; let her there be manned with confederate seamen, and thence go forth against the federal commerce; and though we may put the men who carry on such a trade personally on a level with smugglers, there will be no ground for complaint on the part of America that England is violating the rights of nations. But these vessels are not export ed, nor built for exportation; nor are they sent, nor do their builders expect them to be sent to the confederate states, or man ned by confederate crews. They go forth and their builders know that they will go forth from an English port, manned by English seamen, to cruise against the commerce of an allied nation. Their real aim is operation is the territory of this professedly neutral country. A faint show is made of equipping and commissioning them, and of turning their crew from ordinary seamen into men of war's men when they are out at sea. That process is a mockery, and the southerners are glad that it should be seen and known by all to be a mockery, because their great object is to drag us, through the criminal cupidity of our shipbuilders, into a war with the north.

The manner in which these ships carry on war is enough in itself to show that they are not regular and honorable belligerents. They burn their prizes at sea, instead of taking them into a prize court—a practice contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and obviously liable to the grossest abuse.

In the charge by Thomas, on the first day, the enemy lost as many killed as we did during the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are we cannot now say. Our killed will reach 1,200 and our wounded will amount to 7,000—most of them slight wounds. Among the dead officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Key and Col. King, commanding brigades, and Col. Fletcher, 18th Illinois.

Among the wounded are, Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, Col. Crozier, 4th "nick" Col. Fritchouse, 8th Illinois.

Two lines of retreat were open to him to Chattanooga, on one of which he fell back to Rossville during the night.

Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy.

In the charge by Thomas, on the first day, the enemy lost as many killed as we did during the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are we cannot now say. Our killed will reach 1,200 and our wounded will amount to 7,000—most of them slight wounds. Among the dead officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Key and Col. King, commanding brigades, and Col. Fletcher, 18th Illinois.

Among the wounded are, Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, Col. Crozier, 4th "nick" Col. Fritchouse, 8th Illinois.

A gentleman who left Falmouth a few days ago, reports there was no rebel force in or near Fredericksburg, and few pickets were to be seen. The same party says there is only one brigade as low down as Germany, on the Rapidan. There is only one squad of rebel troops now on the Rappahannock, east of the Alexandria railroad.

A special to the Herald contains an order refusing to allow correspondents with the army the use of the telegraph lines for the transmission of dispatches to newspapers.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 21, 1863.

Herald's special.—The army is now being paid off for July and August.

The news was received here, to-day, via Philadelphia, that 160 men of the first cavalry regiment had been captured in an en-

counter attack on the part of the rebels. The rebels are said to be 1,000 strong, and the capture was made in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, east of the Alexandria railroad. The rebels are said to be 1,000 strong, and the capture was made in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, east of the Alexandria railroad.

Col. Medge, 11th Michigan, Lieut. Colonel Hunt, 4th Kentucky, Col. Bradley, 5th Illinoi

s, commanding a brigade in Sheridan's division, Col. Chas. Anderson, 6th Ohio,

Gen. Wildman, 18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col.

Tripp, 6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Bryan, 7th I

Diana, Col. Armstrong, 93rd Ohio, Major Johnson, 22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Maxwell,

2d Ohio, all slightly. Lieut. Col. Vaughan,

17th Kentucky, Col. Stanley, 18th Ohio,

Maj. Brown, 58th Ohio, Maj. Dawson, 19th

infantry, all slightly. Gen. John H. King is

reported wounded and a prisoner. We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and

thirteen hundred of his men.

New York, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Hercules*, from Liverpool

Sept. 8th and Queenstown the 9th, has ar-

ived.

The London Morning Post believes that

there is little doubt that the two suspected

warships, at Liverpool, will be pursued by

the government under the foreign ensem-

ble, and if so, will be captured.

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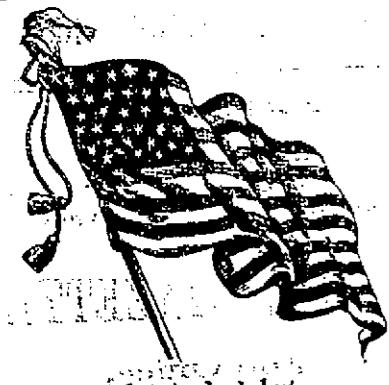
The London Morning Post believes that

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 26, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES T. LEWIS.

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WYMAN SPOONER,

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WINFIELD SMITH,

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

W. M. H. RAMSEY,

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOSIAH L. PICKARD,

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

HENRY CORDIER,

of Winnebago County.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

First District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

J. W. STOREY,

of Rock County;

Second District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

C. C. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Third District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fourth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fifth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Sixth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Seventh District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Eighth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Ninth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Tenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Eleventh District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Twelfth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Thirteenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fourteenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Fifteenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Sixteenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Seventeenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Eighteenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

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Nineteenth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Twenty-first District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Twenty-second District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Twenty-third District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

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Twenty-fourth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Twenty-fifth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Twenty-sixth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Twenty-seventh District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

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Twenty-eighth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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of Rock County;

Twenty-ninth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Thirty-first District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Thirty-ninth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Forty-first District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

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Forty-ninth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fiftieth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fifty-first District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fifty-second District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

W. H. COOPER,

of Rock County;

Fifty-third District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Broad Gauge, Double Track Routes.

SEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

From Dunkirk and Buffalo to New York, Boston, Washington, Norwich, Fall River, New Haven, New London, Lowell, Baltimore, Hartford, New Bedford, Springfield, Philadelphia, Springfield, Newport, Nashua, Bridgeport, Providence, Worcester, Concord.

CALIFORNIA & EUROPE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS.

From CHICAGO to the West, via Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Fran- cisco, Sacramento, and San Jose, California. This is the only route running through without change of cars.

LUXURIOUS STATE ROOM SLEEPING CARS.

For NEW YORK, Boston, Washington, Fall River, New Haven, New London, Lowell, Baltimore, Hartford, New Bedford, Springfield, Philadelphia, Springfield, Newport, Nashua, Bridgeport, Providence, Worcester, Concord.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 10th trains leave Janesville at:

10:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.

11:15 A.M. 1:15 P.M. 3:15 P.M. 5:15 P.M.

12:15 P.M. 2:15 P.M. 4:15 P.M. 6:15 P.M.

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